

ITALIANS SLOWLY CUT THEIR WAY TOWARD TARVIS

From South and East They Approach Ancient Key to Austrian Plains.

OCCUPY TOWN NORTH OF PLAVA

Austrians Repulse Attacks East of Rohini—Gorizia Bridgehead Heavily Bombarded.

Udine, Italy, June 25 (via Paris).—Slowly, owing to the difficulties of mountain warfare, but steadily and with grim determination, Italian forces are advancing both from the east about the Fella Valley and from the south through Predil Pass toward Tarvis, which is the pivot of the classical roads along which every great invasion of Austria from Italy has occurred.

From Javorek, which is about 5,000 feet high, the heavy artillery of the Italians is sweeping the valley below as far as Plesio, which lies four miles away in a direct line. The big guns also dominate the whole valley of the upper Isonzo River and threaten Predil. Though the defenses did not prevent Napoleon from passing this position in 1797, these fortifications have been strengthened and co-ordinated in 1904. The Hermann and Raibl forts have been provided with the best modern artillery of the widest range.

The plan of General Cadorna, the Italian commander in chief, seems to be to attempt an invasion of Austria through the region around Tarvis, threatening the right wing of the Austrian army having headquarters at Laibach, and obtaining as an immediate objective the relief from the pressure of the Austrian forces massed along the Tolmino-Gorizia-Trieste front.

Italians Capture Position Above Plava

Rome, June 25 (via Paris).—A gradual advance along the Isonzo River has been the occupation of Globna, north of Plava, and the edge of the plateau between Sagrada and Monfalcone are announced in the following official statement issued under the date of June 24 at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff:

"In the Tyrol-Trentino region and in Cadore there have been methodical military action. At the same time we have been maintaining our activity along the front by means of reconnaissance by small detachments, and thus we have had successful encounters at Carcano and Val Cimone and toward the plateau of Verzeze."

"In Carnia we continued an intense artillery fire, particularly against Malborghetto. Our projectiles today penetrated the cupola of Fort Helio."

"The night of the 23d-24th the usual vain attacks of the enemy were repulsed against our positions at Val Grande and Val Piccolo. In the region of Monte Nero we extended our occupation toward the north as far as the slopes of Javorek, and made fifty-seven prisoners. In this region we began firing against the Bay of Plesio."

"Along the Isonzo we are advancing gradually, reinforcing ourselves in positions on the right bank of the river. We thus have occupied Globna, north of Plava, and the edge of the plateau between Sagrada and Monfalcone."

Vienna, June 25 (via London).—The Austrian War Office to-night issued the following statement:

"On the Tyrol-Carinthian frontier there have been several artillery combats. On the frontier coast district east of Rohini two enemy attacks early this morning were repulsed. Heavy artillery fire has been directed against the bridgehead at Gorizia and the heights that borders the plateau of Commen."

Italy to Get 150,000 Men from Argentina

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Milan, June 25 (via Paris).—The transatlantic cable today brought 1,800 reservists and volunteers for the army. The young men on landing, were received by the municipality, which distributed to them cigarettes, cigars and cigarettes. They showed the greatest enthusiasm, singing patriotic songs and cheering for the war and Italy as the trains steamed out of the station.

Telegrams from Buenos Aires received at Leghorn announce that Argentina is going to send 150,000 reservists and volunteers.

The Italian War Office, by the Italians on the taking of Monfalcone included several war vessels, eleven merchant steamers, twenty-four sailing ships, thirty automobiles, five aeroplanes and a large number of mines and torpedoes.

Austria Denies Loss of Plava to Italians

Washington, June 25.—Foreign Office dispatches to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here to-day say Plava still is in the hands of the Austrians, the claim that Italian troops have broken through. They say unsuccessful field attacks left at least 3,000 dead before the Austrian positions.

POLISH AUTONOMY MOVE BY THE CZAR

Russian Council of Ministers Names Commission to Arrange Preliminaries.

Petrograd, June 25.—The Russian Council of Ministers to-day decided to appoint a commission composed of six Russians and six Poles, under the presidency of Premier Goremykin, to deal with the preliminaries necessary for the carrying into effect of autonomy for Poland, which was proclaimed by Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, on August 14 of last year.

V. C. for Marina Victor.

London, June 25.—It was officially announced to-day that the Victoria Cross had been awarded to Lieutenant Commander Martin E. Nasmith for taking his submarine into the Sea of Marmara and sinking various Turkish transports, storeships and a gunboat. Two officers of the submarine, Lieutenant Guy D'Oyley-Hughes and Robert Brown, were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Each the crew received the Distinguished Service Medal.

NORTHCLIFFE ASKS TRUTH ABOUT WAR

Declares Country Must Prepare to Face Long and Costly Campaign.

London, June 25.—A demand that "the truth about the war" be told to the nation is voiced by "The Times," which, in its editorial of to-day, conducted the recent campaign against Lord Kitchener. It asserts that there is no immediate prospect of being able to compel the Germans to withdraw within their own frontiers, and that it will take months to provide the British forces with the big guns, high explosives and machine guns which are necessary.

The country, it says, "must set its teeth," and "disregard confusing bulletins and face the probability of a prolonged and unprogressive campaign in the west, while General von Mackensen's successful march probably will be followed by a resumption of the Russian offensive for several months until they also are provided with guns and shells."

GERMANS DENY USE OF GAS INHUMANE

Explain That Enemy Merely Has to Withdraw to Escape Effects.

Berlin, June 25.—A semi-official statement has been issued here explaining and justifying the German use of gas in the war.

The first point made is that the British and French employed such gases before the Germans. The statement cited the text of a communication, dated Feb. 21, said to have been issued by the French Ministry of War, describing two sorts of projectiles designed to produce a stifling gas and the mode of their use.

The German statement refers to alleged reports published in American newspapers that the Lusitania carried 250,000 pounds of tetra-chloride of tin, consigned to the French government, and intended for the production of asphyxiating gases.

Speaking of alleged efforts to arouse American sympathies against Germany for her use of the gas, the statement said that the use of gas in the war is a method of warfare, adopted against the wishes of the American delegates, was added to the protocol of the meeting of the conference of the nations at The Hague, and that shells with asphyxiating gases were an inhuman and unnecessarily cruel method of war.

The German statement finally compares the use of gas with the method of fighting in the region of Neuport by the Belgians, and argues that both methods are equally humane and that an enemy merely needs to withdraw to escape their effects.

GERMANY WANTS BELGIUM AS ALLY

Bethmann-Holweg Would Leave Country Autonomous in Imperial Customs Union.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Lugano, Switzerland, June 25 (via Paris).—According to the "Swiss Socialist Journal," Bethmann-Holweg, the German Chancellor, said regarding the future of Belgium during a confidential gathering of the chief parties in the Reichstag:

"The annexation of Belgium might have its inconveniences and delay peace, but is it necessary? There are other means than annexation. Germany can leave Belgium her autonomy, but force her to enter the German customs union, accept the German civil code and allow Germany to exploit her railways. This would be accompanied by a military convention between the two countries. It is in this sense that we must interpret the recent speech of the King of Bavaria."

PORTUGAL AFFIRMS LOYALTY TO ALLIES

Ministers' Resolution to Seek Revenge Read in Chamber.

Paris, June 25.—A Havas dispatch from Lisbon says:

"The ministerial declaration read in the Chamber yesterday afternoon renews manifestations of sympathy for the Allies, discloses the governmental decision to present to Parliament documents which throw light on the assumed by Portugal in relation to the European war, and in conclusion affirms the country's resolution to seek revenge for damage suffered in Africa."

"After reading the declaration, Alexandre Braga, leader of the Democrats, promised the government the support of his party."

Antonio Almeida, head of the Revolutionists, declared he would fight the new government and would attempt to obtain justice for Pimenta Castro, the former Premier. Senhor Almeida's assertion aroused a great demonstration in the galleries reserved for the public. The session of the chamber was suspended while he left the room, followed by his friends."

GERMANS MOVING TROOPS TO BELGIUM

London, June 26.—"The Belgian frontier was again closed Friday, indicating a large influx of troops from the east," says the Rotterdam correspondent of "The Daily Mail."

JUDGE GRAY VERY LOW

New York Jurist's Family Called to His Bedside.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Newport, R. I., June 25.—The condition of Judge John Clinton Gray, of New York, who was stricken with apoplexy a short time after his arrival here on Wednesday, is growing worse. Pneumonia has developed, and he is reported very low.

Members of the judge's family have been summoned and nearly all have arrived at the Pinard cottage, which Judge and Mrs. Gray occupy.

100 Killed on Kazan Pier.

Petrograd, June 25.—A dispatch received here from Kazan, in European Russia, some four hundred miles east of Moscow, sets forth that nearly one hundred lives have been lost in the collapse of a river pier at one of the local pleasure gardens. A crowd of holiday makers were forcing their way in the darkness over the flimsy pier to the last boat when the structure collapsed. Only a few persons were saved.

ANOTHER CENSOR SENT TO WATCH SAYVILLE PLANT

Mystery in Addition to Guard to Prevent Unneutral Messages.

GERMANS' ARRIVAL POSSIBLE REASON

Officials Puzzled by Berlin's Action in Ordering Two Experts to Station.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 25.—No explanation was given to-day in the Navy Department or the Department of Justice for the sending of an additional navy censor to the Sayville, Long Island, wireless station, through which pass official communications between the German government and its embassy here and from which there is a direct wire to the summer home of the emperor at Cedarhurst, Long Island.

Lieutenant H. W. McCormack was detached from the New York Navy Yard and sent to join the censors at Sayville as a result of recent conferences of Secretaries Lansing, Daniels and Redfield and Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain on the question of enforcing neutrality at wireless stations. It had been generally thought that the regular force of censors was adequate to prevent neutrality violations.

It is understood, however, that complaints have been received that the Germans have not observed neutrality in messages sent out by the Sayville station.

An investigation of the connection of Captain Jonathan Zenneck with the Sayville station has been under way since June 11, directed by Assistant Attorney General Warren. Captain Zenneck served in the war in the Belgian campaign as a captain of marines. In wireless experiments he had been closely associated with Professor Braun, of the University of Strasbourg, who was seen here with him. Both are regarded as among the best wireless authorities in the world. Since his arrival the closeness with which Captain Zenneck has stuck to the Sayville station has been noted.

Just why Captain Zenneck was sent to Germany to Sayville, where every message is supposed to be censored, has been a mystery to American officials, and hence the investigation by the Department of Justice. It is thought this investigation may have had something to do with adding Lieutenant McCormack to the Sayville censors.

BLAMES HAZING FOR MIDDY THEFTS

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understand clearly their attitude" and "the officers are resting upon them, that their whole code of morals is on trial," the midshipmen have issued a "declaration of principles" in connection with the "pouging" scandal.

The paper was filed with Superintendent Fullam and with that officer's reply was posted aboard all of the ships of the practice squadron to-day.

Decrying the necessity for making such a statement and taking the stand that such declarations of honor and patriotism are ordinarily looked upon as affectation coming from officers of the navy, the document says it becomes necessary because the "public seem to have been deceived by the fact that such principles are no longer held at the academy."

After referring to the oath of a midshipman to sacrifice all to patriotism and honor the statement says that "no dishonest practice, where knowledge of such practice has been had by the members of the corps, has ever been tolerated in the regiment of midshipmen. Honesty and veracity have been demanded of every individual. For our mutual protection we have frowned upon any leanings toward a policy less than scrupulously honest and frank. Far from countenancing irregularities where they have been detected, we have shown willingness to aid the authorities in ridding the naval service of the undesirable member who may have been guilty of the misconduct."

"There is no doubt to believe the honor of the Naval Academy to be at stake, and since we consider it imperative upon ourselves to protect it, we present this declaration of our principles in order that our attitude and attitude matter may be made clear, definite and final."

After referring to his own efforts to keep up the standard of honor at the academy and expressing confidence in that of the regiment as a whole Admiral Fullam says in his reply:

"The whole naval system is one of honor from start to finish. It is the best honor system in the world, and no institution or in any service. Other honor systems are unnecessary for men of honor, and none of them will ever make a dishonorable man honorable. The superintendent must emphasize the fact that nothing is more reprehensible than attempts to shield guilty men by throwing the responsibility for their misconduct upon others, or by bringing discredit upon those who have used every possible means to establish and maintain high standards."

Hazing at Annapolis Stirs Navy Officers

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 25.—A searching inquiry into the charges made by Midshipman Charles M. Reagle that hazing had been going on at the Naval Academy despite the fact that officers considered prohibited by naval officers here. In view of Secretary Daniels' antipathy to the custom, it is believed that almost his first act on his return to the academy will be to order an investigation of hazing at Annapolis.

The statements of Midshipman Reagle astonished naval officers here, who said they had heard nothing of hazing at the academy for several years. Reagle's story of humiliating and tantalizing "tortures" to which he was subjected by upper classmen caused amusement as well as astonishment.

While the general comment was that the "story" was not true, and would only "take the freshness out of the fresher," the officers realize the strong popular sentiment against hazing.

It is hinted that if Secretary Daniels ignored the hazing charges the House Committee on Naval Affairs will not. Members of that committee are known to object strongly to hazing. Several Representatives are interested in the question because sons and relatives of their friends have suffered from hazing, and a chance to attack the system would be welcomed.

WAR PRISONERS GRUMBLE

Germans in France Complain of Lack of Straw Hats.

Berlin (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.), June 25.—Included in the news items given out to-day by the Overseas News Agency were the following: "A dispatch from Bern, Switzerland, says that Drs. Eugster and Demarval have published reports of visits to French prison camps, in the majority of which they declare conditions were unsatisfactory in one way or another. Either the sanitary conditions were poor or the food poor or the commanders or supervisors of the camps, the doctors reported. Occasionally, they said, prisoners were compelled to work in the hot sun for ten or eleven hours without suitable protection for the head by straw hats, many who were unused to such work succumbing to the hardships. Occasionally, the doctors added, contained wounded prisoners who were in need of hospital treatment. Punishment for breaches of discipline, they declared, was very rigorous, and, except being the prison ships at Bordeaux, the prisoners on board making no complaint of their treatment."

DERNBURG TO HELP FRAME BERLIN NOTE

Expects to Reach Germany Tonight and Confer at Once on German Answer to U. S.

Berlin, June 25.—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, returning from the United States on the Norwegian steamer Bergensfjord, has sent a wireless message to relatives here saying he expects to reach Berlin Saturday evening.

It has been learned on good authority that Dr. Dernburg will immediately be called into consultation concerning the forthcoming German answer to the second American note on the Lusitania incident.

Christiania, June 25.—The steamer Bergensfjord, on which Dr. Bernhard Dernburg was a passenger on his way from the United States to Germany, arrived last night at Bergen after being detained at Kirkwall, Scotland, by the British authorities.

During the detention of the Bergensfjord at Kirkwall, Dr. Dernburg was not examined by British officials, merely giving his word of honor that he did not bring with him any documents whose transmission would be harmful to the Allied cause. When the passengers of the steamer's passengers were examined it was required that they show their American citizenship papers.

Dr. Dernburg was met at Bergen by representatives of German, Norwegian and American newspapers, but he flatly refused to be interviewed or to issue any statement regarding his mission in America.

Berlin Paper Again Denounces U. S. Demands

Berlin, June 25.—The "Kreuzzeitung" in a long editorial to-day attacks the Lokal Correspondenz Agency because the latter ventured to question whether it might not be politically wise to grant the request of the United States that submarines refrain from attacking passenger vessels on which Americans are passengers.

The "Kreuzzeitung" says it could hardly believe its eyes when it read the offending article, and says: "To give such a guarantee would simply permit the shipment of further war munitions under cover of a few American passengers."

The "Kreuzzeitung" article generally is only a repetition or elaboration of the stand already expressed by itself and by the "Tagesspiegel" and newspapers of a similar character.

FLAMES WIN MEUSE POST FOR GERMANS

Burning Liquid Drives Out French, Who Recapture Lost Trench.

London, June 25.—The heights of the Meuse now appear to be the scene of the fiercest fighting in the Western battle front. The Calonne trench here is the object of assault and counter assault.

The Germans, the Paris official report says, forced their way to the goal by the use of asphyxiating bombs and flaming liquids, only to be driven out within a short time. The Berlin claim is that the operations here were begun by the French and that a trench was retaken by the Germans.

Now that the Russian armies have met with such reverses from the standpoint of the Allies the western theatre seems to be the only quarter which holds out the possibility of a decisive action during the summer.

Believe Lille Is Goal.

The French and German claims relative to the fighting on the western front are widely at variance. Military observers here believe that the French still have their eyes on Lille, with its factories and railroad lines, and its advance the theory that the recurrent and persistent attacks, week in and week out, along the Arras section of the German front proves this.

The text of the French War Office statement follows: "In the region to the north of Arras to-day there was violent cannonading to the north of Soissons, and of Neuves, and an engagement with grenades east of the Labyrinth. French troops last night delivered an attack between Angres and Souchez, and made further progress. In the Labyrinth a German counter attack was repulsed."

"Between the Oise and the Aisne there has been artillery firing, particularly in the region of Quenoveries. In the Champagne district, near Reims, as well as in the region of Perthes, the enemy yesterday and during last night exploded two groups of mines, but did not deliver any infantry attack. They were not even able to occupy the excavations made by these mine explosions. To the west of the Argonne a few engagements with grenades enabled us to make some slight progress."

"In the Argonne and at Vauquois the fighting with mines continues, and there occurred several local engagements in which the throwing of bombs and of hand grenades was a feature."

Attack on Long Front.

"On the heights of the Meuse, at the Calonne trench, the German last evening delivered a very violent attack along our entire front, accompanied by the hurling of asphyxiating bombs and flaming liquids. After having succeeded in penetrating that portion of their former second line of defenses which we occupied, they were thrown out of these positions by an energetic counter-attack on our part. At midnight the enemy attempted a further offensive return. The assaults found themselves under a fire from our batteries, and they were dispersed with heavy losses."

"In Lorraine the enemy yesterday on no different occasions endeavored to retake the positions he had lost near Leintrey. He was completely repulsed."

Germans Repulsed in Vosges.

"In the Vosges two German infantry attacks against our trenches at Reich Ackerkopf failed. A German attack at the Hildgenkopf was repulsed. The course of the counter-attack which we made June 23 in the region of Bando-Saël captured four machine guns, and a large quantity of rifle cartridges and grenades."

The German army headquarters statement says: "We captured several machine guns after hand-to-hand fighting south of Souchez. Repeated enemy advances against 'The Labyrinth' positions were repulsed."

"On the western border of the Argonne an attack of a French battalion against our new positions, which we had pushed forward, broke down under heavy losses. During the final thrust we took another trench and two block-houses. Three additional machine guns and three mine throwers were captured."

"In the Meuse hills attacks begun by the French to the west of Detranche failed completely. East of Detranche we recaptured a stubbornly defended communication trench from the enemy."

"At Leintrey, east of Lunville, minor enemy enterprises were repulsed."

WAR MUNITION MAKERS ENTICE ARMY OFFICERS

Resignations of Men to Join Private Concerns Disturb Garrison.

QUESTIONS RIGHT TO QUIT SERVICE

Secretary Asks Attorney General for Opinion as to Power to Hold His Men.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 25.—As a result of the resignation of several army officers in order to join private manufacturers of munitions, Secretary of War Garrison has asked the Attorney General for an opinion as to whether an officer of the army has an inalienable right to resign whenever he sees fit in time of peace, or whether he is compelled to continue in the service until the Secretary allows him to resign.

Four officers connected with the Ordnance Department have resigned in the last six months and two others have tendered their resignations. Secretary Garrison has refused to accept these two resignations pending an opinion from Attorney General Garrison.

The officers who have left the army are Captain Birch O. Mahaffey, Major Walter S. Penfield, Captain Charles Donovan and Captain Greedy C. Sheppard. Those whose resignations have been held up are Lieutenant Oduca C. Hornely and Major William A. Phillips.

It is understood the demand for competent men by private manufacturers of munitions has become so great that there is a possibility of a serious depletion of army officers who are experts in the manufacture of ordnance. Should the Attorney General hold that an army officer can resign his commission at any time, it probably will result in more officers leaving.

A shortage of technicians at the Frankford Arsenal is also threatening the War Department because of the demand for expert workmen by private manufacturers. The seriousness of the situation became apparent this afternoon, when it was learned that the War Department has increased by 25 per cent the wages of the more skilled mechanics at the arsenal, and increases for other classes are under consideration.

"It is true," said Assistant Secretary Breckinridge to-day, "that there have been losses of government technicians at the Frankford Arsenal. It is not true that the work has been hampered, and I do not anticipate such trouble. The permanency of a government job will aid in keeping our mechanics, I believe. I know nothing about the navy yard situation."

Mr. Breckinridge explained that because of the rush of work at private plants manufacturers were offering contracts for two or three years to skilled workmen at good wages. A few mechanics, it was said, had signed with private firms for \$5,000 a year. The government could not meet this figure. It was also said to-day that private manufacturers had also made inroads on Uncle Sam's employes at other arsenals and powder plants.

GREEKS DEMAND REGENT FOR KING

Fear Nation's Opportunity May Pass—Bulgaria Still Negotiating with Allies.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Milan, June 25.—Telegrams from Athens state that the immense majority of the nation desires that a regent be appointed, as the King will be unable to direct affairs of state for long weeks, which may be fatal to the interests of Greece in this crisis of her history.

It is believed that, in spite of the influence of Queen Sophia, a sister of the Kaiser, who threatens to leave Greece if war is declared against Germany, the Crown Prince would follow the policy of ex-Premier Venizelos. Others regard him as too young and would prefer his uncle, Prince George.

That Turkey regards the situation as critical, but fears rather the attack of Bulgaria, is proved to-day by the feverish haste with which Adrianople is being put in a defensive condition. The garrison has been reinforced by 50,000 men.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, June 25.—A special dispatch to the "Morning Post" from Sofia says: Reports have recently appeared in the foreign-owned local press that Bulgaria was negotiating with Turkey for the cession of certain territories as compensation for her neutrality. I learn, however, from a trustworthy source that no such negotiations are being conducted. Bulgaria has merely demanded that Turkey should cede the railway from Dedeağatch to Adrianople, as the Turkish authorities are interfering with traffic arrangements, which prove detrimental to the local neutrality of the country.

On the other hand, I may state that the reply of the Bulgarian government to the proposals of the entente powers regarding compensation for its co-operation is ready. Bulgaria considers the proposals of the entente powers as the starting point for further negotiations, which will be conducted on the basis of the principle of mutual interests in political circles here. Such a demeanor renders the renewal of the Balkan League remote.

Make Your Vacation Pay Full Dividends

Vacation is supposed to mean rest, recreation and refreshment. A man and his family ought to go away to the country for the summer months to build up tired out bodies and renew work-worn brains, and so vacation really means frivolity. Thus in our effort to enjoy ourselves July and August speed by without thought of betterment, or that for which we should seek—rest, bodily, mental, spiritual.

You and your family have been going to Church all winter more or less regularly. You have gone because

The Church helps and rests you—gives you a better outlook on the problems of life.

The Church gives your wife a clearer insight into her duties as a wife and mother.

The Church helps you train your children in the way you would have them go, and gives them ideals to live up to all their lives.

In the summer you and your family, because it is so easy to forget the Church, need the Church more than at any other time. You need it for its sobering effect during a care-free, pleasure-seeking season, and for its

future effect in the Fall; for by staying away you are erecting a very real barrier between yourselves and active return to Church. In summer your inclinations and minds get out of tune with Church work—without admitting it to yourselves you become religiously lazy.

So take this thought with you:

If in your complex, skyscraper life you have gotten away from fundamentals—if God is not as real to you as He should be—if nature—which is the interpretation of God—has closed its book to you—

Go to your country minister. He may refresh the minds of every one of you in the sound principles of your childhood—he may tell you more of God's simplicity—of God's unceasing, unfailing helpfulness—than you ever before realized. He may put new thoughts in your minds and make you better, clearer thinkers. He may build faith, hope and charity in you anew by keeping you in touch with one of the biggest things in your lives—your religion.

Your vacation, with God omitted, will be a detriment.

So every Saturday while away, let each of you say to the other—We will

Go to Church To-morrow